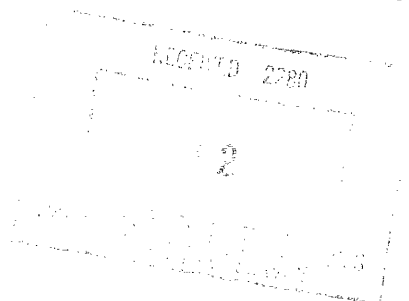


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Richmond Historic District Boundary Amendment
other names/site number 177-536-42000

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by A, 11th, E Streets and the C&O Railroad tracks N/A ☐ not for publication
city or town Richmond N/A ☐ vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Wayne code 177 zip code 47374

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

11.8.03

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Andrus

Date of Action

12/23/2003

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object
☐ landscape

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
557	53	buildings
2	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
559	53	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
GOVERNMENT: Correctional Facility
RELIGION: Religious Facility
LANDSCAPE: Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
RELIGION: Religious Facility
LANDSCAPE: Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
MID-19th c.: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
19th & 20th c. REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone
walls BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other SYNTHETICS: vinyl
CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

ETHNIC HERITAGE: European

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1819-1950

Significant Dates

1837

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hasecoster, John A

Trowbridge & Ackerman

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Wayne County Recorder's Office

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 200 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 6 6 7 9 8 4 0 4 4 1 0 5 2 0
Zone Easting Northing

3 1 6 6 8 0 7 6 0 4 4 0 9 8 0 0
Zone Easting Northing

2 1 6 6 8 0 7 4 0 4 4 1 0 4 8 0

4 1 6 6 8 0 0 2 0 4 4 0 9 7 7 0

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eliza Steelwater, Ph.D.
organization date 03-27-2003
street & number 4541 Stidd Lane telephone 812/ 334-1107
city or town Bloomington state IN zip code 47408

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Debbie Somerville and Carl Faller; CRISILIS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
street & number 5050 C Pine Creek Drive telephone tel 614 823 4991
city or town Westerville state OH zip code 43081

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 5 Page 1 Old Richmond Historic District Amendment, Wayne County, Indiana

CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (612 total)

NB. "Survey number" refers to the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for the Old Richmond Historic District, city of Richmond, Wayne County.¹ One building, Bethel A. M. E. Church (1892), 200 South 6th Street, survey number 338, is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places and in the Historical American Building Survey.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 1 of 12			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
SOUTH A STREET (south side only, north is not in district)			
		2	303 South A St
		4	409 South A St
		6	611 South A St
		10	813 South A St
		567	825 South A St
		11	901 South A St
SOUTH B STREET (north side)		SOUTH B STREET (south side)	
14	200 South B St	27	205 South B St
15	208 South B St	28	207 South B St
16	404 South B St	29	213 South B St
17	516 South B St	30	219 South B St
18	610 South B St	31	221 South B St
19	614 South B St	32	309 South B St
20	620 South B St	34	611 South B St
22	706 South B St	35	615 South B St
23	812 South B St	36	625 South B St
24	902 South B St	37	707 South B St
26	1006 South B St		

¹Survey conducted circa 2000-2001. Survey numbers are keyed to data and photography archived in the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis.

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 5 Page 2 Old Richmond Historic District Amendment, Wayne County, Indiana

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 2 of 12			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
SOUTH C STREET (north side)		SOUTH C STREET (south side)	
38	610 South C St	44	217 South C St
42	1020 South C St (west building)	46	311 South C St
		47	609 South C St
		48	613 South C St
		49	617 South C St
		50	619 South C St
		53	903 South C St
		54	1001 South C St
		55	1015 South C St
SOUTH D STREET (north side)		SOUTH D STREET (south side)	
56	410 South D St	58	229 South D St
57	512 South D St	59	303 South D St
		60	509 South D St
		61	515 South D St
SOUTH E STREET (north side)		SOUTH E STREET (south side)	
63	602 South E St	72	405 South E St
64	604 South E St	73	517 South E St
65	612 South E St	75	519 South E St
66	614 South E St	77	547 South E St
67	618 South E St	79	637 South E St
68, 385	Swicker Park	80	641 South E St
70	800 South E St	81	645 South E St
		83	715 South E St
		84	717 South E St
		85	719 South E St
		86	721 South E St
		87	801 South E St S E cont. next page

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 5 Page 3 Old Richmond Historic District Amendment, Wayne County, Indiana

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 3 of 12			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
		89	813 South E St
		90	815 South E St
		91	821 South E St
		92	825 South E St
		93	827 South E St
		94	829 South E St
		95	831 South E St
SOUTH 2ND STREET (west side)		SOUTH 2ND STREET (east side)	
98	220 South 2nd St	105	241 South 2nd St
99	216 South 2nd St	107	231 South 2nd St
100	210 South 2nd St	108	227 South 2nd St
102	204 South 2nd St	110	215 South 2nd St
103	200 South 2nd St	112	201 South 2nd St
		113	129 South 2nd St
SOUTH 3RD STREET (west side)		SOUTH 3RD STREET (east side)	
119	330 South 3rd St	141	331 South 3rd St
120	324 South 3rd St	143	317 South 3rd St
121	322 South 3rd St	144	313 South 3rd St
122	316 South 3rd St	145	311 South 3rd St
123	310 South 3rd St	146	301 South 3rd St
124	300 South 3rd St	147	245 South 3rd St
125	246 South 3rd St	148	241 South 3rd St
126	240 South 3rd St	149	237 South 3rd St
127	236 South 3rd St	150	235 South 3rd St
128	232 South 3rd St	151	225 South 3rd St
129	230 South 3rd St	152	221 South 3rd St
130	222 South 3rd St	153	217 South 3rd St
131	218 South 3rd St	154	213 South 3rd St <i>S 3rd cont. next page</i>

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 5 Page 4 Old Richmond Historic District Amendment, Wayne County, Indiana

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 4 of 12			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
132	210 South 3rd St	155	209 South 3rd St
133	136 South 3rd St	156	207 South 3rd St
134	130 South 3rd St	157	201 South 3rd St
135	126 South 3rd St	158	139 South 3rd St
136	120 South 3rd St	159	133 South 3rd St
137	118 South 3rd St	161	125 South 3rd St
138	114 South 3rd St	162	121 South 3rd St
139	110 South 3rd St	163	119 South 3rd St
140	100 South 3rd St	164	113 South 3rd St
not in survey	100 rear South 3rd St		
SOUTH 4TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 4TH STREET (east side)	
166	434 South 4th St	204	449 South 4th St
167	424 South 4th St	205	447 South 4th St
169	420 South 4th St	206	443 South 4th St
170	418 South 4th St	208	431 South 4th St
171	412 South 4th St	209	427 South 4th St
172	408 South 4th St	210	425 South 4th St
173	404 South 4th St	211	423 South 4th St
175	328 South 4th St	212	419 South 4th St
176	324 South 4th St	213	413 South 4th St
177	320 South 4th St	214	409 South 4th St
178	318 South 4th St	215	407 South 4th St
179	314 South 4th St	216	403 South 4th St
180	308 South 4th St	217	401 South 4th St
182	300 South 4th St	218	327 South 4th St
183	246 South 4th St	219	325 South 4th St
184	244 South 4th St	220	321 South 4th St
185	240 South 4th St	221	317 South 4th St <i>S 4th cont. next page</i>

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 5 Page 5 Old Richmond Historic District Amendment, Wayne County, Indiana

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 5 of 12			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
186	238 South 4th St	222	315 South 4th St
187	234 South 4th St	223	309 South 4th St
188	230 South 4th St	225	301 South 4th St
189	228 South 4th St	226	247 South 4th St
190	220 South 4th St	227	245 South 4th St
191	216 South 4th St	228	239 South 4th St
192	214 South 4th St	229	235 South 4th St
193	212 South 4th St	230	233 South 4th St
194	204 South 4th St	231	229 South 4th St
195	200 South 4th St	235	135 South 4th St
196	134 South 4th St	236	133 South 4th St
197	132 South 4th St	237	131 South 4th St
198	130 South 4th St	238	127 South 4th St
199	124 South 4th St	239	121 South 4th St
200	120 South 4th St	240	117 South 4th St
201	116 South 4th St	241	113 South 4th St
202	114 South 4th St	242	105 South 4th St
203	108 South 4th St	243	103 South 4th St
3	100 South 4th St	244	101 South 4th St
SOUTH 5TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 5th STREET (east side)	
<i>not in survey</i>	510 South 5th St	276	425 South 5th St
<i>not in survey</i>	506 South 5th St	278	419 South 5th St
<i>not in survey</i>	504 South 5th St	280	415 South 5th St
<i>not in survey</i>	500 South 5th St	282	409 South 5th St
245	450 South 5th St	283	405 South 5th St
246	446 South 5th St	284	401 South 5th St
247	442 South 5th St	285	331 South 5th St
248	436 South 5th St	286	325 South 5th St <i>S 5 cont. next page</i>

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 5 Page 6 Old Richmond Historic District Amendment, Wayne County, Indiana

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 6 of 12			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
249	432 South 5th St	287	321 South 5th St
250	428 South 5th St	288	317 South 5th St
252	420 South 5th St	290	245 South 5th St
253	416 South 5th St	291	235 South 5th St
247	408 South 5th St	292	221 South 5th St
not in survey	244 South 5th St	294	213 South 5th St
260	242 South 5th St	298	139 South 5th St
261	238 South 5th St	299	133 South 5th St
262	234 South 5th St	300	131 South 5th St
263	230 South 5th St	301	129 South 5th St
264	224 South 5th St	302	125 South 5th St
267	138 South 5th St	303	121 South 5th St
268	134 South 5th St	304	117 South 5th St
269	126 South 5th St		
270	124 South 5th St	305	115 South 5th St
271	122 South 5th St		
SOUTH 6TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 6TH STREET (east side)	
308	446 South 6th St	345	435 South 6th St
309	444 South 6th St	346	433 South 6th St
311	436 South 6th St	347	429 South 6th St
312	432 South 6th St	348	425 South 6th St
313	430 South 6th St	349	423 South 6th St
314	428 South 6th St	350	419 South 6th St
315	426 South 6th St	351	415 South 6th St
315	424 South 6th St	353	409 South 6th St
317	416 South 6th St	354	407 South 6th St
318	414 South 6th St	355	405 South 6th St
320	410 South 6th St	356	333 South 6th St <i>S 6 cont. next page</i>

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 5 Page 7 Old Richmond Historic District Amendment, Wayne County, Indiana

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 7 of 12			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
321	406 South 6th St	357	331 South 6th St
322	402 South 6th St	358	329 South 6th St
323	326 South 6th St	359	325 South 6th St
324	322 South 6th St	361	319 South 6th St
325	318 South 6th St	362	311 South 6th St
327	314 South 6th St	363	307 South 6th St
328	312 South 6th St	364	305 South 6th St
329	308 South 6th St	365	303 South 6th St
331	240 South 6th St	366	301 South 6th St
332	228 South 6th St	367	241 South 6th St
333	224 South 6th St	368	235 South 6th St
334	220 South 6th St	369	231 South 6th St
335	216 South 6th St	370	227 South 6th St
336	214 South 6th St	371	223 South 6th St
337	212 South 6th St	372	221 South 6th St
339	138 South 6th St	373	217 South 6th St
340	132 South 6th St	375	207 South 6th St
341	128 South 6th St	376	205 South 6th St
342	124 South 6th St	377	201 South 6th St
343	116 South 6th St	378	133 South 6th St
344	110 South 6th St	379	127 South 6th St
		380	123 South 6th St
		381	121 South 6th St
		382	119 South 6th St

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 5 Page 8 Old Richmond Historic District Amendment, Wayne County, Indiana

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 8 of 12			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
SOUTH 7TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 7TH STREET (east side)	
386	424 South 7th St	not in survey	501 South 7th St (south building)
not in survey	422 South 7th St	82	501 South 7th St (north building)
387	418 South 7th St	420	447 South 7th St
388	412 South 7th St	421	445 South 7th St
389	410 South 7th St	423	439 South 7th St
390	406 South 7th St	425	429 South 7th St
391	402 South 7th St	426	425 South 7th St
392	400 South 7th St	427	421 South 7th St
393	328 South 7th St	428	417 South 7th St
394	322 South 7th St	429	413 South 7th St
395	318 South 7th St	430	409 South 7th St
396	312 South 7th St	432	335 South 7th St
397	310 South 7th St	435	321 South 7th St
398	300 South 7th St	436	319 South 7th St
399	240 South 7th St	437	313 South 7th St
400	238 South 7th St	438	311 South 7th St
401	236 South 7th St	438	305 South 7th St
402	232 South 7th St	440	301 South 7th St
403	228 South 7th St	441	243 South 7th St
404	226 South 7th St	442	239 South 7th St
405	222 South 7th St	443	235 South 7th St
406	216 South 7th St	444	233 South 7th St
407	214 South 7th St	448	217 South 7th St
408	208 South 7th St	449	215 South 7th St
409	204 South 7th St	450	213 South 7th St
410	200 South 7th St	451	209 South 7th St
411	136 South 7th St	453	201 South 7th St <i>S 7th cont.</i>

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 5 Page 9 Old Richmond Historic District Amendment, Wayne County, Indiana

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 9 of 12			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
412	134 South 7th St	454	137 South 7th St
413	130 South 7th St	455	135 South 7th St
414	122 South 7th St	456	131 South 7th St
415	120 South 7th St	457	127 South 7th St
416	118 South 7th St		
417	116 South 7th St		
418	112 South 7th St		
419	108 South 7th St		
SOUTH 8TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 8TH STREET (east side)	
463	430 South 8th St	501	439 South 8th St
464	426 South 8th St	502	435 South 8th St
465	424 South 8th St	503	431 South 8th St
466	420 South 8th St	504	427 South 8th St
467	418 South 8th St	505	423 South 8th St
468	414 South 8th St	506	417 South 8th St
469	408 South 8th St	507	415 South 8th St
470	406 South 8th St	508	411 South 8th St
471	400 South 8th St	509	407 South 8th St
472	334 South 8th St	510	405 South 8th St
473	328 South 8th St	511	337 South 8th St
474	324 South 8th St	512	335 South 8th St
475	322 South 8th St	513	331 South 8th St
476	320 South 8th St	514	329 South 8th St
478	312 South 8th St	515	325 South 8th St
479	308 South 8th St	516	321 South 8th St
480	246 South 8th St	518	315 South 8th St
481	242 South 8th St	519	309 South 8th St
482	236 South 8th St	520	305 South 8th St <i>S 8th cont. next page</i>

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 5 Page 10 Old Richmond Historic District Amendment, Wayne County, Indiana

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 10 of 12			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
484	230 South 8th St	521	301 South 8th St
485	228 South 8th St	522	235 South 8th St
486	224 South 8th St	523	231 South 8th St
490	210 South 8th St	526	211 South 8th St
492	200 South 8th St	528	205 South 8th St
493	134 South 8th St		
495	126 South 8th St		
496	122 South 8th St		
497	116 South 8th St		
499	110 South 8th St		
SOUTH 9TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 9TH STREET (east side)	
537	414 South 9th St	569	433 South 9th St
538	408 South 9th St	570	431 South 9th St
539	404 South 9th St	571	425 South 9th St
540	400 South 9th St	572	421 South 9th St
541	332 South 9th St	574	415 South 9th St
542	328 South 9th St	575	413 South 9th St
543	324 South 9th St	576	411 South 9th St
545	314 South 9th St	577	405 South 9th St
546	310 South 9th St	578	401 South 9th St
547	306 South 9th St	579	335 South 9th St
548	302 South 9th St	582	325 South 9th St
549	300 South 9th St	583	323 South 9th St
550	232 South 9th St	584	321 South 9th St
551	228 South 9th St	585	317 South 9th St
552	226 South 9th St	587	313 South 9th St
553	224 South 9th St	588	309 South 9th St
558	206 South 9th St	589	305 South 9th St <i>S 9th cont. next page</i>

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 5 Page 11 Old Richmond Historic District Amendment, Wayne County, Indiana

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 11 of 12			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
559	200 South 9th St	590	301 South 9th St
560	136 South 9th St	592	229 South 9th St
561	132 South 9th St	593	227 South 9th St
562	128 South 9th St	594	223 South 9th St
563	124 South 9th St	595	219 South 9th St
565	114 South 9th St	596	213 South 9th St
566	106 South 9th St	597	209 South 9th St
		599	201 South 9th St
		600	133 South 9th St
		601	131 South 9th St
SOUTH 10TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 10TH STREET (east side)	
<i>not in survey</i>	500 South 10th St	644	439 South 10th St
606	440 South 10th St	646	431 South 10th St
607	432 South 10th St	647	425 South 10th St
608	430 South 10th St	648	419 South 10th St
609	426 South 10th St	649	417 South 10th St
610	424 South 10th St	650	415 South 10th St
611	420 South 10th St	651	411 South 10th St
612	418 South 10th St	652	409 South 10th St
614	410 South 10th St	653	403 South 10th St
615	408 South 10th St	654	341 South 10th St
616	402 South 10th St	655	339 South 10th St
617	400 South 10th St	656	333 South 10th St
618	338 South 10th St	657	329 South 10th St
619	336 South 10th St	658	327 South 10th St
620	332 South 10th St	660	319 South 10th St
621	328 South 10th St	661	317 South 10th St
622	324 South 10th St	662	315 South 10th St <i>S 10th cont. next page</i>

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CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=559), sheet 12 of 12

SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
623	320 South 10th St	663	313 South 10th St
624	316 South 10th St	664	305 South 10th St
625	314 South 10th St	665	10th Street Park
632	220 South 10th St	666	229 South 10th St
626	306 South 10th St	667	227 South 10th St
not in survey	306 rear South 10th St	668	225 South 10th St
not in survey	300 South 10th St	669	221 South 10th St
627	230 South 10th St	670	219 South 10th St
628	228 South 10th St	671	217 South 10th St
629	226 South 10th St	672	215 South 10th St
630	224 South 10th St	673	213 South 10th St
631	222 South 10th St	674	209 South 10th St
632	220 South 10th St	675	205 South 10th St
633	218 South 10th St	676	201 South 10th St
634	216 South 10th St	677, 25	129 South 10th St
635	212 South 10th St	678	127 South 10th St
636	208 South 10th St	679	125 South 10th St
637	204 South 10th St	680	123 South 10th St
638	200 South 10th St	681	121 South 10th St
639	128 South 10th St	682	119 South 10th St
640	126 South 10th St	683	113 South 10th St
641	120 South 10th St		
643	100 South 10th St (north building)		
not in survey	100 South 10th St (south building)		
end list of contributing resources			

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NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=53), sheet 1 of 2			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
SOUTH A STREET (south side only, north is not in district)			
		7	617 South A St
SOUTH B STREET (north side only, south side has no non-contributing)			
21	626 South B St		
SOUTH C STREET (north side)		SOUTH C STREET (south side)	
39	618 South C St	50	627 South C St
41	812 South C St	52	805 South C St
SOUTH D STREET - no non-contributing			
SOUTH E STREET - no non-contributing			
SOUTH 2ND STREET (west side)		SOUTH 2ND STREET (east side)	
101	206 South 2nd St	109	223 South 2nd St
SOUTH 3RD STREET - no non-contributing			
SOUTH 4TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 4TH STREET (east side)	
168	422 South 4th St	207	435 South 4th St
174	400 South 4th St		
SOUTH 5TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 5TH STREET (west side)	
251	424 South 5th St	277	421 South 5th St
255	400 South 5th St	279	417 South 5th St
258	320 South 5th St	293	217 South 5th St
233, 265	220 South 5th St	33, 295-297	201 South 5th St
SOUTH 6TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 6TH STREET (east side)	
310	438 South 6th St	352	413 South 6th St
319	412 South 6th St	360	323 South 6th St
326	316 South 6th St	374	211 South 6th St
not in survey	124 rear South 6th St	383	111 South 6th St

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NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N=53), sheet 2 of 2			
SURVEY NO	ADDRESS	SURVEY NO	ADDRESS
SOUTH 7TH STREET (east side only, west side has no non-contributing))			
		422	443 South 7th St
		424	433 South 7th St
		434	323 South 7th St
		445	229 South 7th St
		446	225 South 7th St
		447	223 South 7th St
SOUTH 8TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 8TH STREET (east side)	
69	434 South 8th St	517	317 South 8th St
477	316 South 8th St	525	213 South 8th St
483	234 South 8th St	527	207 South 8th St
488	214 South 8th St		
SOUTH 9TH STREET (west side)		SOUTH 9TH STREET (east side)	
534	450 South 9th St	568	455 South 9th St
535	440 South 9th St	573	417 South 9th St
536	424 South 9th St	580	333 South 9th St
544	316 South 9th St	581	331 South 9th St
		591	235 South 9th St
		598	205 South 9th St
		602	129 South 9th St
		604	111 South 9th St
SOUTH 10TH STREET (east side, west side has no non-contributing))			
		659	325 South 10th St
end list of non-contributing resources			

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7. Narrative Description

SUMMARY

The Old Richmond Historic District Amendment is an updated consideration of the Old Richmond National Register Historic District. The 1973 nomination omitted a detailed map and enumeration of resources, and confined the period of significance to the nineteenth century. This application provides a detailed resource count and carries the original themes of the district forward to 1950. The Old Richmond district lies south of Richmond's historic downtown and is flanked on the east and south by newer but still historical residential areas. The district stands on flat, postglacial land east of the deep gorge of the Whitewater River. The roughly 200-acre district, in a ten-by-five block area, contains the original plat of the city of Richmond (1816) plus additional land platted chiefly before 1860. Contributing resources date from 1819 to 1935. The district contains a total of 559 contributing resources and 53 non-contributing resources. Buildings make up 557 of the contributing resources, and the other two are sites. All non-contributing resources are buildings. Most buildings are residences or small commercial buildings of one to two stories on narrow lots with shallow setbacks or at zero lot line. These densely packed buildings are typically small in scale, gable or hip roofed, and finished in red brick or wood siding. Some 40 percent of contributing resources date 1819-1860, 40 percent date 1861-1900, and 20 percent date 1901-1935. An unusual 20 per cent of houses are purpose-built doubles (1840-1920).

The district contains seven historically significant church buildings (1853-1926), three with tall steeples visible from a distance. One of the churches, the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal (1892) is listed on the National Register of Historical Places and in the Historic American Buildings Survey. The Old Richmond Historic District also contains two parks (1890 and 1899) and one three-story factory building (1919). The district's resources are predominantly vernacular designs. Notable 19th century exceptions are Federal, Greek Revival, Italian Villa or Italianate, and Queen Anne in both Eastlake and Free Classic variants. The district has several good 20th Century Revival examples, especially a fine small Tudor Revival building (formerly a gas station) and adjacent large church in Classical Revival style with an Italian Renaissance education building. Most post-1900 houses are American foursquares or bungalows. A number of older I-houses, gable-fronts, and other traditional forms have been updated with full-width porches having Free Classic or bungalow influences. Most resources maintain their overall historical character, although many suffer dilapidation and/or have been treated with non-historical overlay siding, trim, or other embellishment.

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The Old Richmond Historic District lies east of the Whitewater River at a former natural ford. The underlying terrain is fossil-bearing limestone and shale, exposed at the bottom of the river gorge. The Old Richmond district lies on high ground east of the river. The Richmond area, with an average elevation around 900 feet on fairly level ground, is well watered by springs and has fertile soil. The land has long been cleared of its mixed hardwood and conifer forest for settlement and farming. The city of Richmond lies very near the Indiana-Ohio border in an extensive farming region. Richmond has a present-day population of 37,214, with 79,017 in Wayne County as a whole.¹

At the northern edge of the Old Richmond district, South A Street (U. S. Highway 40 running east) was aligned with a natural ford across the Whitewater River. Today, the lip of the gorge and rail sidings west of the district create an almost rural vignette containing overgrown factory ruins including a highly visible brick chimney. South A Street, as it passes along the north edge of the district, forms the southern limit of Richmond's downtown business section, whose taller buildings can be glimpsed from within the Old Richmond district. Recent redevelopment mixing with historic buildings on the south side of South A Street, at the district's north boundary, is mostly gas stations and other small businesses. At the east boundary of the district, between South Tenth and South Eleventh streets, dense and generally modest residential development continues eastward in a mixture of Victorian and Early 20th Century period styles. The face blocks on either side of South E Street form most of the district's southern boundary. Included along the district's edge are a mixture of gas stations with a park, a church, period small business premises, and modest historical residences, which resume on the south side of this local arterial.

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER AND PRESENT CONDITION

Overview

The Old Richmond Historic District maintains a strong residential character, visual cohesion, and historical feeling owing to consistent scale and materials, dense building on small lots, mature street trees, and green spaces (photographs 4, 13, 19, 23). As shown on the accompanying site map, the 200-acre district is arranged on a roughly ten by five block area extending over several disjointed street grids. One-lane paved alleys run north-south between each street, and some blocks in the western half of the district have east-west alleys. Lot sizes vary in part because of the 55 historical plats within the district. Five hundred fifty-nine resources contribute to historical significance. Fifty-three resources are non-contributing. About one third of non-contributors date

¹Nevin M. Fenneman, "The Richmond Group," Bulletin 19, Geological Survey of Ohio 4th Series (Columbus, Ohio, 1916); U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population, 2000. See accompanying USGS topographical map for the district's physical setting.

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later than 1953 and two-thirds have lost their historical character through alteration.²

Most of the neighborhood consists of one- and two-story residences and small commercial or institutional buildings constructed 1819 to 1953. Most have outbuildings such as a garage or shed placed behind the main building. Buildings are placed at zero lot line or behind shallow setbacks. Most walls are of pink to red brick or white-painted clapboard siding, and roofs are gabled or hipped at pitches of 30 to 45 degrees. Some roofs are flat with parapets. The district can't readily be divided into stylistic sub-areas because of its long history, which includes continuous infill, mix and match stylistic compounds, and the later prevalence of catalog-type homes and historical-period remodelings. With a few exceptions, lack of investment in the neighborhood has apparently lasted for the last few decades; however, buildings are in good to fair condition with few apparent structural problems. Owners on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th streets have had greater success in rehabilitating their houses. Common non-historical remodeling touches are vinyl or aluminum siding, decorative iron porch posts replacing wood or brick, and enclosed or added porches and front decks. The interior of the district contains remarkably few recent buildings, but new business premises and a small amount of public redevelopment have chewed at the district's northwest and southeast corners (photos 10, 15).

Salient Architectural Features

The district is visually distinctive for some 80 buildings in simple Federal or Greek Revival styles or vernacular derivatives of these, for two pre-1900 parks, and for seven churches dating 1853 to 1926. The district also contains one small-scale factory building (1919) and a Tudor Revival former gas station (1926). Buildings are discussed under architectural styles below.³

The long, narrow **Tenth Street Park** runs north of South C Street and crosses South B Street near the district's northeast boundary (c. 1890; photographs 4, 5, 7). The park, said to be a former military drill field, is a strong design element because of its shape and placement, its careful planting, and its historical path material. It is integral to the surrounding street grid platted in 1853, and several facing houses date c. 1860. The park contains a grove of needled evergreens, possibly falsecypress (*Chamaecyparis* species), augmented by maples (*Acer saccharum* or *A.*

²The following evaluation is based on a survey by Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana (2000-2001). The survey includes main buildings on each parcel but not outbuildings. Survey data and photographs are archived in the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis. Survey data (including some dates) were amended from field and map information collected by Eliza Steelwater in 2002.

³In addition to photographs that accompany this form, photographs of examples within the Old Richmond district can be found in Suzanne Fischer and Jennifer Sandy, Wayne County Interim Report (privately printed by Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Indianapolis, 2001), 69-80.

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saccharinum). Major plantings may date from the 1950s, while flowering fruit trees, shrubs, and seasonal materials are newer. The park is divided lengthwise by a path of glazed, hand-pressed brick (c. 1890-1910) ending in Y-shaped sections around triangular planting beds containing yew hedges (*Taxus* species) and other plant material.

Swicker Park, north of South E Street and west of South Seventh, is the site of an early town cemetery, later incorporated into the street grid (1899). The park has a central gazebo and diagonal paved paths of recent construction. It is planted similarly to the Tenth Street Park with lawn, mature shade trees, and minor decorative materials. However, in contrast to narrow Tenth Street Park, Swicker's dense planting on a square plot obscures sight lines from surrounding sidewalks and buildings in a way that can make the solitary visitor hesitate to enter.

The six district's churches are discussed below as examples of architectural styles of the district. All but one have a degree of Gothic detail, illustrating the grip of this style on church architecture over an 80 year period. A seventh church, **Bethel A. M. E.** (1892 remodeling and additions to 1853 core; 200 South 6th Street), is not counted because it was listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The cruciform red-brick building, with a blocky side steeple and simple limestone foundation and trim, has mostly Romanesque style references. A triple window with large center bay, three round-headed arches, and stained-glass lights takes up most of the east wall (formerly the entry) opposite the altar end. The interior is significant for its exposed cross-trusses and original ash and oak flooring.

About **80 contributing buildings in Federal, Greek Revival, and related vernacular derivatives** are located throughout the district. (See photos 7 [right], 12 [end of vista], 13, 14; buildings with porches added during the historical period aren't counted.) These buildings in rose brick with little trim are dated 1819 to about 1860. Their narrow profiles, close-cut, boxed eaves with plain cornices, flat facades, and regularly spaced windows and doors create a "Quaker Village" streetscape different from that of the city's other historic districts. Twenty-one of the buildings, dated to about 1840, are located in the western half of the district, scattered north to south on South 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th streets. Styled examples are discussed below.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES OF THE OLD RICHMOND HISTORICAL DISTRICT⁴

Except for a few early double houses and grander single residences, buildings up to the 1860s were mostly all-purpose structures of one to several rooms that could be lived in by a single

⁴The following discussion draws on John J.-G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture* (New York: Norton, 1981); Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992); and Fischer and Sandy, Wayne County Interim Report.

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household, divided informally, and/or used as a shop. Gable-fronted and I-house building forms were prevalent. Vernacular versions of Federal and Greek Revival styles remained popular, with Italian Villa details appearing around 1860. Of the district's 60 or more residential and commercial examples inspired by Italian Villa and Italianate styles, a few are notable (c. 1860-1885; those with porches added during the historical period aren't counted). About a dozen Queen Anne houses and one commercial building (1870s-1890s) are large and well detailed in the Eastlake or Free Classic manner. The most distinctive 20th century buildings are Revival examples including a few Late Gothic and one each of Classical Revival, Italian Renaissance, Colonial (Dutch) Revival, and Mission Revival. Others are chiefly American foursquares and a few bungalows.

Residential fabric added during and after the 1870s reflects not only later homesteading but also the work of numerous small investors who built and/or renovated a few houses at a time. Such builders were conscious of architectural fashion as part of their products' sales appeal. This awareness is reflected not only in new construction but also in remodeling of earlier gable-front and I-house examples with porches influenced by Free Classic or bungalow design. The eclecticism of later builders, especially in updating double houses, can be seen at **201 South 7th** (1880; photo 23, right) and **201 South 10th** (photo 6). The latter brick-and-clapboard building is said to date from 1860 and is a purpose-built double facing the Tenth Street Park, but it has elaborate later alterations including a Tudor-influenced roof gable and two separate entry porches with unlike rooflines.

High-style examples are scarce in the district, and "styled" examples form a continuum with traditional forms in each style period. For these reasons, architecture of the district is discussed by subheads according to time period, with the styled/vernacular distinction secondary.⁵

1820-1885: Federal Style, Greek Revival, and Italian Villa / Italianate

In spite of their disparities, these styles are connected by a tendency to be two-storied and narrow in profile with regularly spaced window and door openings of equal size filling the main elevation. In the Old Richmond district, the I-house (two stories, one room deep, long wall facing side or front) is the commonest form found in all three styles. Front-facing gable houses are also found, with L or T plans. Styled examples of the Italian Villa variant having a center gable aren't found in the district, but related vernacular examples are present.

The **Federal style** (c. 1790-1840) comprises buildings of Georgian or Adam design constructed

⁵ A record of some Old Richmond buildings' historical appearance circa 1890-1906 is in *Dalby's Souvenir Pictorial History* (1896) and *Dalby's Centennial Pictorial History* (1906; both Richmond IN: Nicholson Printing Co.).

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after United States independence. Buildings of Federal style are usually built of brick, rectangular in plan and compactly massed. Roofs, pitched from about 30 to 45 degrees, may be of nearly any type. A double-pile cottage at **227 South 2nd** (1838) is a well detailed late Federal example in spite of its newer, uncovered entry porch with double, curving side stairs and simple iron railing. The brick house, with two interior chimneys and a hipped roof, was constructed as a double house. The main facade is symmetrical with four openings--two narrow, paneled entry doors between two 1/1 windows--each having an Adam-influenced round top with fanlight.

Simpler examples of the **Greek Revival style** (c.1830-1860) resemble Federal buildings in their narrow shape, regularly arranged flat facade, and sparse Classical ornament. The modest Greek Revival examples in the Old Richmond district can be distinguished from their Federal predecessors mainly in subtle differences of proportion, such as Greek Revival's typical elongated window panes and wide frieze below the roof cornice. A noteworthy Greek Revival detached townhouse (1838) in brick at **119 South 3rd** has six regularly spaced openings on the main facade, including five 6/6 double hung windows with soldier arches and a pedimented wood-built entry door having inner and outer attached column pairs--one round, one square in section--divided by sidelights.

Many **vernacular buildings** as late as 1870 in the Old Richmond district retain the rose-brick construction and regular, flat facades of the Federal era. An outstanding example is the undated, highly visible I-house at the corner of South E and **500 South 5th** (not included in survey; photos 12, 13), with evenly spaced windows and entry door, all of equal size, on the long facade. Windows are 6/6 with elegantly proportioned panes and simple limestone sills and headers. Other vernacular forms of Federal style and date are one-storied. The **double-pen** is two joined rooms or "pens," each having its own door (such as 404 South B; c. 1850). The **hall-and-parlor** is two joined rooms with a single entry door into the hall, or larger of the two rooms (420 South 4th; c. 1850). The hall-and-parlor door may be off-center or centered. The roof in both forms is usually side gabled and may extend as a shed over a rear addition.

Italian Villa / Italianate. This style of about 1840-1885 is sometimes divided into phases as Italian Villa, to the 1860s, and Italianate, about 1870-1885. These Renaissance inspired designs are based on a mixture of rural and townhouse details. They are typically two-storied or higher, often detailed with hip roof or center-gable roof, deep, boxed eaves supported by decorative brackets, and conspicuous window surrounds. Porches, bay windows, and irregular massing are common. Italian Villa examples are at 228 South 6th (next to the St. Andrew's church office mentioned below), 209 and 217 South 7th (all c. 1860). Several vernacular houses in the district, I houses with a center gable (such as 409 South 8th, c. 1860), suggest the center-gable variant of

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the Italian Villa,⁶ but lack detail.

Italianate continuity into the Queen Anne style. Two Italianate examples in the district illustrate movement in the style between its early and late dates. A two-story, painted brick commercial building at **134 South 8th** (c. 1860; photo 19), large in scale, has a hip roof with heavy, bracketed cornices. The building is rectangular in plan with a half-octagon side wing, and the 1/1 double hung windows are topped with flat-arched limestone hoods. A small covered entry on the main facade is a non-historical addition. Another example, not included in the survey but placed inside the district boundary in this amendment, is at **500 South 10th** (photo 9) on the southeast corner of the district. This two-story painted brick stands in an 1884 plat and may have been accompanied by similar houses nearby in an area that has become commercial. (Also see a similarly massed house, built 1876 with differently styled entry, at 154 North 12th Street in the Starr National Register district.) The house at 500 South 10th has a bracketed cornice, half-octagon wing, and flat-hooded 1/1 windows like the example at 134 South 8th (above), but it appears some 20-30 years later in date. Some details of 500 South 10th (and other Italianate buildings in the district) suggest a Queen Anne/Free Classic influence: the entry door at the north end of the main facade sits in a slightly recessed plane and has an atypical fanlight window topped with a brick vault course and header course, and the window above the entry is paired with 3/3 vertical-paned lights. Also see the church's admirable **administration building** (c. 1880) at 240 South 6th, which has Italianate roof brackets, many irregular gables and dormers, and the scale of a public building.

1870-1900: Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was developed by English architect Richard Norman Shaw and colleagues from medieval English models. Queen Anne is recognizable by its steep roof of complex shape and its avoidance of flat wall surfaces through decorative textures and irregular projections such as porches, bays, overhangs, and towers. Queen Anne design has several variants, differing in surface treatment and trim style, that some architectural historians discuss as separate styles. The uncommon half-timbered and patterned masonry Queen Anne buildings aren't found in the Old Richmond district. The more common spindlework or Eastlake and Free Classic are represented by 10-15 good examples in the district and appear to have influenced many more vernacular buildings that minimally embody irregular massing, novelty windows, corner porches and other Queen Anne trademarks. These houses, like the Italianate example at 500 South 10th described above, sketch a transition from Italianate to Queen Anne. Also see photograph 20 for two houses c. 1900, in the 400 block of South 6th, that are vernacular Italianate-Queen Anne designs or have lost detail through alteration.

⁶ See McAlester and McAlester, *American Houses*, 220 for styled examples.

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Queen Anne / Eastlake: Applied to both Stick and Queen Anne styles, Eastlake architectural details take their name from elements of the furniture design of Englishman Charles Locke Eastlake (1833-1906). Eastlake's book, *Hints on Household Taste in Furniture, Upholstery and Other Details* (1872), is credited as a main inspiration of the Arts and Crafts movement (1890-1920 in the United States). Eastlake's designs when applied to building exteriors could produce a patterned, three-dimensional facade built up of alternating plain and detailed surface areas. A rose-brick Eastlake house at **228 South 4th** (c. 1880; photo 22) is pleasing for its asymmetrically balanced facade, its tidy proportions, and its setting within a small lawn and trees bordered by a period cast-iron fence and gate. In plan, the two-and-a-half-story house consists of a hip-roofed, roughly rectangular mass. The main roof has a small hipped dormer with double window. A projecting entry wing faces east under a pedimented gable, which is echoed by a side-facing gable on the north. The small, two story entry porch is placed near the center of the facade as a whole, balancing two banks of unlike rectangular windows--double above, triple below on one side, and larger single windows on the other side. Upper-story window sash is double-hung with divided lights--below, a single pane, above a central pane bordered by small, colored panes. The main-floor 1/1 triple window has transoms above in colored glass. The second-floor porch opening has a rounded arch that is echoed in the half-moon window under the front gable. Limestone belt courses with minimal carving unify the complex of windows and relate both to the exposed limestone foundation and to the broad wooden cornice with scalloped trim that crosses the main facade and the projecting entry wing.

Among a variety of other Eastlake-influenced Queen Anne examples, grouped in the western half of the district, are **234 South 4th** (c. 1880), **201 South 3rd** (c. 1890), and **208 South B** (1886; photograph 16), with square corner tower and bow-fronted, chimneyed side wing. The Queen Anne **Henry Cutter Building, 401 South 4th** (1893), a commercial expression of similar design ideas, is a boxy, brick building housing a store below and dwelling space above. The main facade and corner entry are elaborated with a parapeted front gable, large round-arched window, and octagonal corner tower. The tower and corner-wrapping storefront are cast iron, and all windows on both floors have a third light or transom (boarded up on north side windows). The north roof slope shows two symmetrically placed chimney towers flanking two small, hipped dormers. The Cutter building was built against a contiguous, plain-faced, Federal-period building on the south at 403 South 4th.

Queen Anne / Free Classic: After 1890, designers increasingly applied Neoclassical elements to buildings massed in Queen Anne style. Pedimented front-facing gables and porch entries were common, as were smooth columns with classically inspired capitals. Where only a few classical details are applied, Free Classic can appear similar to early Colonial Revival. The brick house at **224 South 7th** (c. 1890), with limestone porch and raised foundation, demonstrates typical proportions and a full range of Free Classic elaborations. These include a

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porch as described above, a round corner tower with upside-down-ice-cream-cone roof, and a front-facing gable having a Palladian window above the second story. The center front and center side have shallow two-story window bays. The hipped main roof, glimpsed between front gable and tower, has two end chimneys and a centered half-octagon dormer. Another, simpler Free Classic house is at **126 South 10th** (c. 1890). Many porch additions in the district, such as the corner-wrapping porch of the **Patterson Funeral Home** (photo 18), an 1860 front-gable former residence at 110 South 8th Street, have classically inspired columns, are topped by a pediment, or show other Free Classic touches.

1900-1926: 20th Century Revivals

With the spread of architectural training after the 1870s followed by the Columbian Exposition of 1893, somewhat academic copies of period styles became popular, then dominated design until the 1930s or later. Any one designer was expected to turn out a wide range of period styles evoking the past chiefly through details applied to a plan and elevation adapted to twentieth-century uses at a variety of scales. The Old Richmond district has a few styled Revival examples, including a gas station, two houses, and six churches.

Tudor Revival. Tudor Revival, the only rival in popularity to Colonial Revival from about 1890 to 1940, features a steep roof and cross-gable entry. Other features are prominent chimneys, round-topped doors, and bay and other novelty windows. Old Richmond's Tudor example, the Pat James State Farm Insurance agency at **901 South A Street** (c. 1926; photos 1,2; former gas station west of the church described above), is one of the best single buildings in the district, well maintained and near original in integrity. Fine details include a steep roof of blue-glazed, machine-formed flat tiles, laid in horizontal courses, and copper door and window awnings, gutters, and downspouts. It is a small, one-story, two-spaced office building of dollhouse proportions, composed of two pairs of intersecting wings butted together to form one unit under several gable roofs. Both entries face 10th Street and consist of a half-round brick entry step with decorative iron rails. The round-topped oak door batten is cross-buck with a large oval light above and is sheltered under a hipped copper overhang supported on two curlicued iron brackets. Each door is flanked by small round-topped windows and has an adjacent bay display window. One entry is under a steep gable end with a single flared eave; the other entry is under a side gable whose end faces South B Street across a small parking lot. Other regularly placed windows are 6/6 with battened plank shutters. Siding is wide weatherboard painted white, and the exposed low foundation is faced with a course of vertically laid red brick. The Tudor effect is carried out by topiary junipers (*Juniperus* species) and low-trimmed yew hedges (*Taxus* species) hugging the foundation.

Colonial Revival. The Colonial Revival style, from about 1880 to as late as 1955, was usually

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based on Georgian or Adam models, but the term Colonial Revival or Dutch Colonial is also applied to gambrel-roofed buildings with porches and details from period styles. Front facing gables are less common in Colonial Revival buildings than are side gables and hipped roofs, often with dormers. The only credible example found in the Old Richmond district is at **233 South 6th** (c.1920; photo 24), a purpose built double. The one-and-one-half story house, finished in stucco, has a symmetrical main facade with twin entry porches having square columns, a solid porch rail, and separate flat roofs. Above the porches, the main, side-gable gambrel roof has a front facing shed dormer finished in wide weatherboard siding. Consistent window details suggest this feature is original. Other Colonial Revival details include cornice returns, 6/1 sash, and paired interior end chimneys. The house is set closely between two 1920s foursquares, all three on raised plots.

Mission Revival. Architectural references to the Spanish-Mexican missions of the southwest were popular from about 1890 to 1920, when they began to be superseded by a more wide-ranging Spanish-inspired design vocabulary introduced at the Panama-California Exposition of 1915. Drastically simplified Mission details were used nationwide to dress contractor-built cottages and apartment buildings, such as the district's one remaining Mission example (c. 1910; photo 25; **609 South C**). It is a purpose built, stucco-finished double with roof-line parapet and two-story center porch. The porch has twin French entry doors with double, ten-light battens on the ground floor. A single, off-center French door onto the solid-rail balcony above may have been one of a pair. The small, shed porch roof is surfaced in machine-formed terra-cotta tile and supported on overscaled, Craftsman-style knee braces, as is the balcony above the entry doors. The entry is flanked by paired 4/4 windows that originally had transoms or were taller; now filled in above. The raised, double entry porch floor, whose front wall was targeted at a later date, has one stair with a curved cheek wall that may be original.

Classical Revival. In the Old Richmond district, the carefully constructed **First Christian Church main building, at 100 South 10th** (north building; 1926; now United Church of Christ; photos 1, 3), is the single example. Classical Revival buildings like this church commonly have compact massing with dominant building height porches supported by quasi-Ionic or -Corinthian columns. However, this limestone-trimmed church substitutes mixed yellow and terra-cotta brick for the more conventional stone or red brick. The church, at South A and 10th streets at the northeast district edge, serves as a visual reference point because of its very tall, lavishly detailed, limestone and brick steeple. The church was built some 20 years after any other church in the district and is the only one not in Romanesque or Gothic style. It consists of a main cruciform building containing the sanctuary, and an Italian Renaissance office or school building now joined to the main building by a glass atrium. The main, flat-roofed building has two decorative facades. The formal entry faces A Street. It consists of a roughly three-story Classical Revival limestone porch with four full-height Ionic columns supporting a pedimented roof. The steeple

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above rises in three diminishing stories--a base and two stories with pilasters and three-light windows of modified Gothic form--to a slender hexagonal roof. The crossing wing facing A Street has full-height rectangular pilasters and a parapet topped by decorative urns, which also embellish one story of the steeple.

Italian Renaissance. Features of the Italian Renaissance style as exemplified in the **Sunday school building** of the First Christian Church (100 South 10th, south building; c. 1930) include a symmetrical three-story facade with rusticated ground floor, a round-arched portico, and roof-line parapet. Walls are faced with a softer-colored mixed brick than the originally separate main church building. The 10th Street facade is handsome and restrained with two-story center entry under a round-arched limestone overhang supported on brick pilasters and two limestone Tuscan columns. Door battens are modern replacements under a round-topped transom with divided lights. Third-story window above the door is Palladian with 6/6 and 2/2 lights, and flanking window pairs are also 6/6.

Late Gothic Revival. Designs inspired by masonry buildings of the late Middle Ages became popular as early as 1840 in the United States and persisted into the twentieth century in institutional examples, sometimes known as Collegiate Gothic or Church Gothic. Battlements, pinnacles, crockets, very narrow grouped windows, and flattened-arched entries and window crowns were distinctive features. Five churches and one school building in the neighborhood display some level of Gothic Revival influence.

The **Grace Methodist Christian Episcopal Church** (c. 1860; 313 South 10th; photo 8) is a simple, vernacular building with an end-gable entry wing in front of a slightly taller main end-gable containing the sanctuary. The Gothic-influenced center entry door and two small, narrow windows, all with projecting wooden, pointed-arch hoods, contrast with the white-painted clapboard facade to form a suggestion of the holy well beyond the building's limited formal merits. Even the pointed-arch, period signboard is an important part of the effect. The pointed front windows contain leaded lights with green-toned milky glass. The single door opening has been partially framed in and the batten replaced. The building is in fair condition.

The former **St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church** (said to be 1853; 335 South 7th) is a center-steeple basilica of vertical proportions. It is a rather engaging vernacular rendition with an asymmetric entry facade and minimal Gothic detail, made simpler because the brick has been painted white.

The former **Mt. Moriah Baptist Church** (1886; remodeled 1916; 200 South 9th) is a vernacular design that qualifies as Gothic inspired because of its dominating squat, castellated corner towers at front and rear corners and its tall, narrow, pointed windows. However, the church's smooth

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stucco, low proportions, basilica shape, and end-gable roof with exposed eaves have a Spanish Eclectic feeling.

St. John's Lutheran church (1907; 501 South 7th; photo 11) and **St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church** (1900; 245 South 5th) are both somewhat predictable brick Late Gothic examples with pointed-arch windows, stained glass, limestone trim, and extremely tall, multi-story steeples that can be seen from blocks away. The related brick **Seton Catholic School** (1912; 235 South 5th) is a two-story, side-gabled rectangle with parapeted cross gable entry. Detail consists of an overscaled arched entry door and grouped windows above with multiple panes and tracery; the remainder of the main facade is two symmetrical, flanking banks of five windows on each of two floors above a partially above-ground basement.

1900-1935: Foursquares, Bungalows and the Vernacular Influence of Prairie and Craftsman Styles

Both Prairie and Craftsman styled buildings were meant to express an embrace of nature and a reaction to pretentious period revivals. Elements of these styles filtered down to the Old Richmond district in two-story catalog houses and other eclectic designs for the middle class investor and consumer. Many of the district's 19th century houses of simple form were updated with porches that reflect Prairie Style's square, untapered masonry pillars, with integral masonry porch rails, more closely than the quasi-organic shapes and textured stone or brick finishes of Craftsman porch elements. The district also contains vernacular one-and-one-half story bungalows with characteristic roofs and porch elements abstracted from the Craftsman style.

The **Prairie style**, developed by a group of Chicago architects including Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright, is often two-storied but features horizontal elements such as low-pitched hip roofs with deep, boxed overhangs, belt courses, and window bands. It is characterized by a rhythm of crisply squared corners on walls, porches, piers, and trim, to the exclusion of most oblique angles or curves. The Old Richmond district has no styled Prairie buildings, but numerous examples of Prairie's most common vernacular kin, the **American foursquare**. The foursquare features two stories massed as two-by-two (or more) rooms. Typically it is hip roofed with a hipped dormer lighting a half story above, and has a wide entry porch under separate roof with untapered rectangular columns. A good example is the red-brick corner house at **825 South A** (c. 1920). Its roof has a hipped dormer with a four-window band centered on the roof slope above each of two entry porches directly below at first-floor level. The apparent main entry, with a full-width porch under hip roof, faces South 9th across from the Tudor gas station described above. A second entry porch on South A is similarly styled but smaller. Attached at the northwest corner of the house is a tiny one-car garage under its own hip roof.

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Also common in the district are **foursquares with Free Classic porch columns**, such as the example at 1001 South C (c. 1910; left of photo 7). Another is located adjacent to 825 South A above, at 813 South A (c. 1920), and another at 707 South B (c. 1910; left of photo 23).

The **Craftsman** style is distinguished by low-to-the-ground proportions, a show of structural elements, and rustic finishes. Most examples were one or one-and-a-half stories with an expansive, one-story porch. The low-pitched, wide-eaved roof was supported or made to appear supported by exposed beam-ends, rafter tails, and knee braces. The only building in the Old Richmond district having Craftsman pretensions is the former firehouse at **831 South E Street** (1905), two stories with a centered three-story square tower, cottage window pairs, and two truck entries on either side of the tower base. Alterations, such as the loss of the original, overhanging tower roof, have eroded the building's distinction without completely negating its contribution to the district.

Vernacular bungalows in the district are mostly **dormer front bungalows**. The typical example at 114 South 4th (c.1915) is side gabled with large a triple-windowed shed dormer. The clapboard-finished wood-frame building has a full-width brick porch under front-facing gable.

1915-1935 Vernacular Commercial, Industrial, and Public Buildings

The 20th century, non-residential vernacular in the Old Richmond district includes buildings for several uses, all with similar scale, boxy footprints, and slight detail applied to the main facade. They are notable for historical associations.

The **Bartel Clothing Factory** (200 South 8; 1919) is a brick, purpose-built factory building of three stories. It was built from the plans of Trowbridge and Ackerman, a New York firm. It has a roofline parapet with limestone band at roof height and another band above the first floor. The one-story, wood-built, center-front entry portico, which is stucco-finished and has no stylistic relation to the building, has a Georgian Revival or Classical Revival flavor--a half-circle concrete pad with a circular roof above, supported by Tuscan columns and topped with an iron balcony rail. The entry door has its original wooden fanlight above replacement aluminum and glass battens. Regularly spaced window openings on all sides of the building are steel sash, now covered with concrete block. The building is in process of being renovated to historical appearance and adapted to use as affordable housing.⁷

The **St. John's Lutheran Church parish building** (501 South 7th; c. 1920) is a rectangular

⁷ David G. Foust, Historic Preservation Certification Application, Part I, Bartel Building, March 11, 2002.

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brick building with roofline parapet on the front facade and simple center entry. Remaining original windows are casements with divided lights and 4-light transom.

The **Salvation Army building** at 100 South 4th (c. 1935) is a two-story brick building having a roofline parapet and corner entry. The parapet is tall over the entry and steps down to the wings, which form an L around the corner of South A and South 4th.

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

SUMMARY

The Old Richmond Historic District Amendment updates the National Register District of 1973. The modified district, with a period of significance 1819-1950, includes the original Richmond town site plus parts of later 19th century plats. The National Road ran through the district until 1837, then was moved one block north. The city as a whole enjoyed prosperity from this road and from industry that located just west of the district on the Whitewater River after the Civil War. In turn, Quakers and freedmen, then German immigrants and more African-Americans were attracted to the Old Richmond district. Remaining buildings and green spaces contributing to the district reflect the historic diversity of function appropriate to a town site--including housing, shops, factories, churches, a church school, a fire station, a women's poorhouse and jail, and two parks created from a Civil War training ground and the town cemetery, respectively. Purpose-built double houses (1840-1920), an unusually high 20 percent of all houses in the district, serve into the present as investment and affordable housing. The district's period of historical significance closed after World War II, when larger-scale industry moved farther from town, newer housing became available, and African-Americans could begin to live and locate businesses in other parts of the city.

The Old Richmond Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of settlement, transportation, social history, and ethnic heritage (European and Black). The district is also significant under Criterion C in architecture as a cohesive townscape formed over some 131 years. Especially notable are a fine Tudor Revival former gas station (1926), the district's historic churches, and its 80-odd buildings in simple Federal, Greek Revival, and related vernacular designs. These buildings, located throughout most of the district, retain a Federal era atmosphere not duplicated in Richmond's other historic districts. Church buildings (1853-1926) contribute to the district's cultural heritage, and Bethel A. M. E. (1892), is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Historic American Buildings Survey. Five of the other six churches, having Gothic-influenced designs, are associated with immigrant German and African-American congregations. The sixth church is a Classical Revival building (1926) with Italian Renaissance education building (c. 1930) reflecting the assimilation and prosperity of German-Americans who had moved to other neighborhoods. The church's location next to the former gas station is a visual reminder that the automobile made greater distances possible among home, work, and worship.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, PREHISTORY TO 1808

The Old Richmond Historic District occupies the early European settlement area, originally known

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as Smithton, east of the Whitewater River at a former natural ford. Richmond is built over the Whitewater Formation, consisting of limestone, shale, and fossils--a rarely exposed sedimentary deposit built up approximately 435 million years ago. After the last ice age, eighteen to twenty thousand years ago, the pressure of melting glacial waters on this sediment carved the Whitewater gorge, which was then partially refilled with silt, gravel, and clay over the centuries. The well-watered land was densely forested with mixed hardwoods and conifers and was settled by Eastern Woodland Societies from around 7000 B.C. to 700 A.D. Modern Indians are also thought to have hunted and fished along the Whitewater. In 1808, North Carolina Quakers of English stock and African-American freedmen established the village of Smithton. John Smith's original town plat of 1816 occupies part of the Old Richmond Historic District. Settlers soon prospered from the westward stream of European-Americans funneled along the National Road where it ran north-south along present-day South 4th Street before turning west to cross the Whitewater River.¹

DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT

Plat History

Figure 8-1 at the end of this section shows the number of plats in the Old Richmond Historic District for the decades beginning 1811-1820 and ending 1901-1910. In all, 55 plats were filed. Most investors in the Old Richmond district were small speculators, first English-American Quakers, then German-Americans. Further research may identify others. The changing frequency of plats filed corresponds to boom periods in the development of Richmond generally, and the district in particular, until the area became platted to and beyond its present boundaries. (The district contains some unplatted land, including the former town cemetery, that was formally added to the city in lot-sized parcels as part of the "Official Map" created during the 1890s.) Plats filed from about 1840 on occupied less than a block each. They contributed to the "weave of small patterns"--varying lot sizes and building styles within a compact area--identified by Sam Bass Warner, Jr., in writing about suburban Boston.²

John Smith, who filed the original town plat, lived in a house (replaced 1886) at the present 208 South B Street. The town became incorporated as Richmond in 1837, around the time that a new

¹Nevin M. Fenneman, "The Richmond Group," Bulletin 19, Geological Survey of Ohio 4th Series (Columbus, Ohio, 1916); Whitewater Gorge Park at <http://www.waynet.org/nonprofit/gorge.htm>; Thomas J. Reid, Nomination of the Old Richmond Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places, 1973.

²Warner, *Streetcar Suburbs* (Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press, 1978.) Plat history based on research and mapping by Gunty Adkins, Office of the Wayne County Surveyor, Richmond. Historical subdivision maps, 1816-1909, are archived in the Wayne County Recorder's Office, Richmond.

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bridge was built to carry National Road migrants across the Whitewater River. The first peak of plat filings in the Old Richmond district--10 in all--occurred during this decade of prosperity 1831-1840. Trade and industrial growth in the decade before the Civil War, 1851-1860, created a second peak of plat filings--20 in all. By 1860, more than half of all plats within the district boundaries had been filed. The years 1861-1909 saw the filing of 16 more plats. Construction of buildings continued throughout the historic period as infill and is still being carried on. The dates of historical themes below are dates associated with buildings that contribute to the Old Richmond district today.

Land Use and Settlement Groups: Historical Significance of Contributing Buildings

A striking settlement feature of the Old Richmond district is its churches. As shown on Sanborn maps from 1886 to 1940, all three major ethnic groups who lived in the neighborhood--Quaker English/Irish, German, and African-American--built churches of various denominations, even as the denominations themselves split and reformed under new names. The last church (1926) appears to have been built by a congregation whose members no longer lived in the district, and many congregants of the other churches probably live elsewhere now as well. Each ethnic group is also associated with houses, businesses, and schools of the period of significance, 1819-1950.³ Some of these resources were shared over time. An example of housing used successively by different groups is the Greek Revival cottage (1855) at 405 South E Street. Built by a Quaker of English extraction, Aaron Turner, the house was owned and occupied by the German-American Raukopf household in 1886, and in 1930 by African-American Melvin Ramey, who was a toolworker at National Automatic Tool.

Original Settlement: National Migration and the Slavery Question 1819-1869

The first arriving Quakers in Richmond had relatively little education and money, and not much is known about the first freedmen who arrived with them. The settlement soon prospered by supplying provisions and equipment to migrants along the National Road. During the 1840s and 1850s, Indiana Quakers split temporarily over the slavery question. The Whitewater Valley was a center of the Free Labor movement, in which certain Quaker-run stores sold no products made by slaves, but research is still in progress to establish what activities of Free Labor and the Underground Railroad were actually carried out in the town of Richmond.⁴ It is probable that any such activities were

³ *Dalby's Souvenir Pictorial History* (1896) and *Dalby's Centennial Pictorial History* (1906; both Richmond IN: Nicholson) for Richmond history to the books' dates of publication; also Sanborn Fire Insurance maps 1886-1950 and Richmond city directories, various years.

⁴ Jeannie Regan-Dinius, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis, personal communication, May 12, 2003.

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related to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, established in Richmond around 1836 by Quaker-educated William Paul Quinn (c. 1785-1873) of Philadelphia. The Richmond A. M. E. congregation was instrumental in educating freedmen as well as providing a community spiritual and social center. The first Bethel A.M.E. church building was constructed in 1857 and forms the nucleus of the present building (200 South 6th, 1892; NR and HABS listed).⁵ When the National Road moved north of the neighborhood in 1837, Richmond's main business district developed toward Main. The Old Richmond district gradually became less fashionable for Quaker "gentry" and began to house German immigrants and African-Americans.

Most of the district's earliest houses and shops were built on and near South 4th Street, then part of the National Road, and South 5th Street, which also contained businesses. Twenty-one contributing buildings in the western or original half of the district date 1819-1840, but additional Federal, Greek Revival, and antebellum vernacular buildings were built through most of the district by the 1850s. The oldest surviving building in the Old Richmond District is a hall-and-parlor residence with Federal style details (**230 South 3rd**, 1819). Another of the city's founders, Jeremiah Cox, lived in the Federal style house at **130 South 4th** (1827). The gable-fronted, two-story vernacular house at **320 South 4th** (c. 1845-1850), once a factory, may be associated with the Free Labor movement. As another reminder of Quaker influence, the Old Richmond district accommodated a "Home for Abandoned Women," or poorhouse, at **306 South 10th Street** (1869). The Federal style building has had a full-width bungalow porch added in front, and a women's jail building (1883) at the rear. This building is said to be under renovation as a homeless shelter.

Richmond's Prosperity and the Influence of German Immigration 1853-1926

First trade, then industry attracted German settlers to Richmond. The eastern boundary of the city's settlement was still within the Old Richmond district in the 1840s, then expanded eastward in the 1850s and 1860s. The first of several persons with a German name who filed plats in the Old Richmond district was one C. Schwegman, on February 19, 1849. German immigrants prospered as merchants and builders, and the district became a center of German-American life where fine homes, businesses, churches, and schools continued to be built as late as World War I. Owners of Richmond's early industries, such as the Starr Piano Company and Gaar, Scott farm implements,

⁵ The district's houses of Quinn and of Quaker financier Elijah Coffin, appear altered or rebuilt. See Thomas J. Reid, Nomination of the Old Richmond Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. For history, see Sheryl Vanderstel, Quakers in Indiana in the Nineteenth Century, and The African Methodist Episcopal . . . and the Christian Methodist Episcopal Churches in Indiana, at the website of the Conner Prairie History Museum: <http://www.connerprairie.org/historyonline/1880quak.html>, and <http://www.connerprairie.org/historyonline/methepis.html>. Also see *Atlas of the City of Richmond, 1874*, for buildings existing at this date.

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were mostly of Quaker descent.⁶ However, some second generation German-Americans went into manufacturing at a later date. An example is the former **Adam H. Bartel Clothing Factory** (1919), the only purpose-built, modern factory building in the district; now being remodeled for reuse), at 200 South 8th Street. Bartel was a Richmond native of German extraction who went from selling general merchandise to manufacturing work clothes.

The Bartel factory attests to the continuing manufacturing role of Richmond, but the Old Richmond district was more a residential and business center than a factory site. Post-Civil-War and early 20th century plants in walking distance of the Old Richmond district employed immigrant artisans, including Germans, who settled in the district. Some of the prosperous merchants who built houses and businesses in the district appear to have been of German extraction. Several finer homes of the 1870s and 1880s, mostly Queen Anne/Eastlake in style, are grouped in the 200 block of South 3rd and South 4th streets. Another example, of unknown ownership history, is at **208 South B Street** (1886), which occupies the former homesite of town founder John Smith. Prolific local architect John A. Hasecoster (fl. 1870s-1900s) is known to have built both the Queen Anne **Henry Cutter commercial building** at 401 South 4th (1893) and the Craftsman **fire station** at 831 South E Street (1905).

From an early date, the district had German-speaking Lutheran (late 1840s) and Roman Catholic (1859) congregations. The former **St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church** at 335 South 7th (1853; not in use today) may have been built by members of the small but influential Swedenborgian sect of the antebellum era, not particularly associated with Germans. At an unknown later date, the church building became an outreach chapel associated with the congregation of **St. John's Lutheran**, now at 501 South 7th in a Gothic Revival building of 1907. Either St. John's or St. Paul's maintained a secondary school, which may at one time have been in the c. 1920 parish building south of the present St. John's church; but houses occupied these sites until about 1900. The present building of **St. Andrew's Catholic Church** at 245 South 5th dates from 1900, replacing an earlier building. St. Andrew's had a school across the street south of South C until the church's new **Seton School** was built in 1912 north of the church (235 South 5th). The handsome **Catholic administrative offices** are east of the church at 240 South 6th (c. 1880) and may formerly have been the priests' residence. The former Christian Church, now United Church of Christ, whose members built the **First Church of Christ church (1926) and Sunday school (c. 1930)**, at 100 South A Street, was a sect formed from the union of several 18th and early 19th century sects including the German Evangelical Church. Before the present buildings were built, the 1909

⁶The Gaars were a Bavarian family who came to America in the 1700s, settling in Wayne County in 1807. See Biographical History of Fayette, Franklin, Union, and Wayne Counties (originally published 1899), online at the Lewis Publishing Company site, <http://www.countyhistory.com/doc.fayet/001.htm>.

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Sanborn map shows that the site was occupied by the large First English Lutheran Church and parsonage. Given this background, the First Church of Christ may have attracted assimilated German Protestants who had roots in the neighborhood.

African-American Heritage 1860-1950

The Sanborn map of 1886 describes a group of dwellings on South A Street between South 6th and South 7th as "Negro tenements and shanties," attesting to African-Americans' ongoing difficulty in obtaining decent work and housing in spite of Quaker benevolence. The African-American history of Richmond remains scantily researched, but it appears that the Old Richmond district, especially South 7th, 8th, and 9th streets, remained the city's African-American settlement center from the 1810s until World War II. By about 1950, African-Americans were able to obtain a somewhat wider variety of jobs and could purchase and rent homes in at least some other parts of the city. The district has significant African-American churches and businesses ranging in approximate date from 1860 to 1930.

Segregated housing kept African-Americans living and operating businesses in the neighborhood. For example, during the 1930s the Martha and Allen Irvin family owned the two-story Free Classic house (c. 1880) at **204 South 7th**. Herbert C. Garrett, a mail carrier, was a trustee of Bethel A. M. E. church who rented the house at **431 South 10th Street**. Jay and Juanita V. Jones, who lived at **404 South 9th** (c. 1860) in 1951, were the parents of percussionist Harold Jones, associated with the Paul Winters Sextet during the 1960s. The Patterson family still operates a funeral home at **110 South 8th Street** (photo 18), a gable-front former residence c. 1860 with later-added corner-wrap porch of Free Classic inspiration. At **611 South A Street** on the district's north edge is the former Specialty Record Shop. From 1947 to 1955, the shop was housed here in the small residence of Elizabeth Rile Kelley and her husband Harold Kelley (1930 or earlier; photo 17). Their partner was Henry Bass, who lived in a small, two-story gable-front house at **229 South 10th** (c. 1880). By the 1950s, however, most prosperous African-American professionals and business owners had moved their residence to neighborhoods east and south of the Old Richmond district.⁷ During the early 20th century, African-Americans went to primary school at the Finley School or First Ward School, 220 South 5th (1869; replaced 1909; now demolished). The school also had periods of integrated attendance. It was replaced by the current vernacular modern **school building** (noncontributing; 1953), which is now the Richmond Adult Basic Education Center.

⁷Reference staff, Morrisson-Reeves Public Library, *Black Contributions to Richmond History*, unpublished ms. dated 1971. The 1930 issue of the *Trident*, yearbook of integrated Morton High School, furnished photographs of African-American students. In some cases, their addresses could be found in city directories of following years as late as the 1950s. Spellings of family names may vary.

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The Old Richmond district housed most of the city's African-American churches beginning with establishment of Bethel A. M. E.'s congregation in 1836. The Bethel congregation, whose present 1892 building is listed on the National Register and HABS survey, is associated with the founding period of Richmond discussed above. A somewhat later arriving African-American congregation was the Wesleyan Methodists, who occupied the 1860 building at **313 South 10th** (photo 8). It isn't known whether this group was the building's first congregation. However, the Wesleyan Methodists were a kindred or forerunner sect to the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church that began in Southern states in 1870. The C. M. E. Church, which kept close ties with the white M. E. church, was distinct from the A. M. E. "Colored Methodist Episcopal" was changed to "Christian Methodist Episcopal"--the name of the current congregation at 313 South 10th--in 1954. Around 1886, an African-American Baptist congregation built Mt. Moriah church at **200 South 9th**. According to a plaque on the building, the church was remodeled to its present appearance with castellated towers in 1916. The building is now unoccupied. African-American worship in evangelical Protestant sects such as the Baptists dates to the 1730s, with separate churches from 1786, but the Richmond congregation's origins haven't been researched.⁸ The presence of these three churches suggests that African-Americans, like German-Americans, came to the Old Richmond district over a long period of time and from different points of origin.

⁸ For early Baptist history, see Library of Congress, Religion and the Founding of the American Republic, online at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/exhibits/religion/rel07.html>, and Internet Public Library, Slavery and Religion in America, at <http://www.ipl.org/div/timeline/>.

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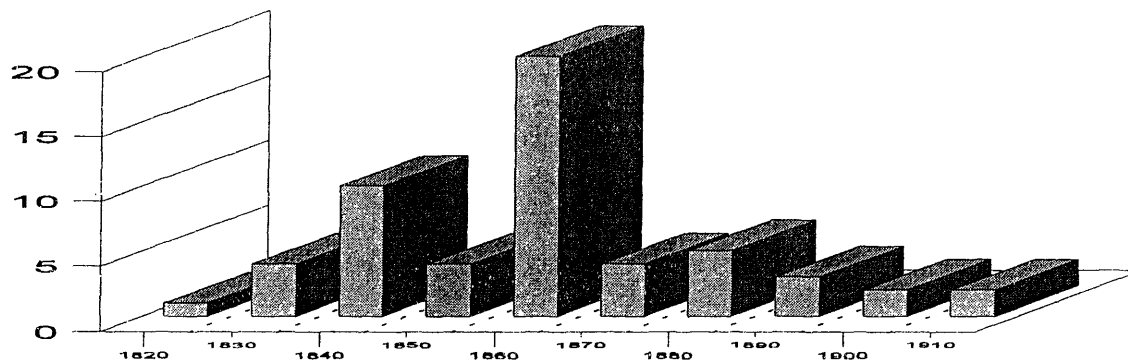


Fig. 8-1. Platting of land in the Old Richmond Historic District by decade.

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Episcopal . . . and the Christian Methodist Episcopal Churches in Indiana, at the website of the Conner Prairie History Museum: <http://www.connerprairie.org/historyonline/1880quak.html>, and <http://www.connerprairie.org/historyonline/methepis.html>.

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Whitewater Gorge Park at <http://www.waynet.org/nonprofit/gorge.htm>

MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Atlas of the City of Richmond, 1874.

Historical subdivision maps, 1816-1909, in the collection of the Wayne County Recorder's Office and on County Surveyor's GIS database.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the city of Richmond, various years.

United States Geological Survey, topographic map of Richmond quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, photorevised 1981.

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Verbal Boundary Description

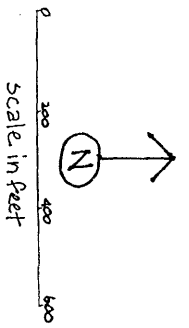
The boundary of the Old Richmond Historic District as amended is shown as a heavy dashed line on the accompanying site map submitted with this form.

Boundary Justification

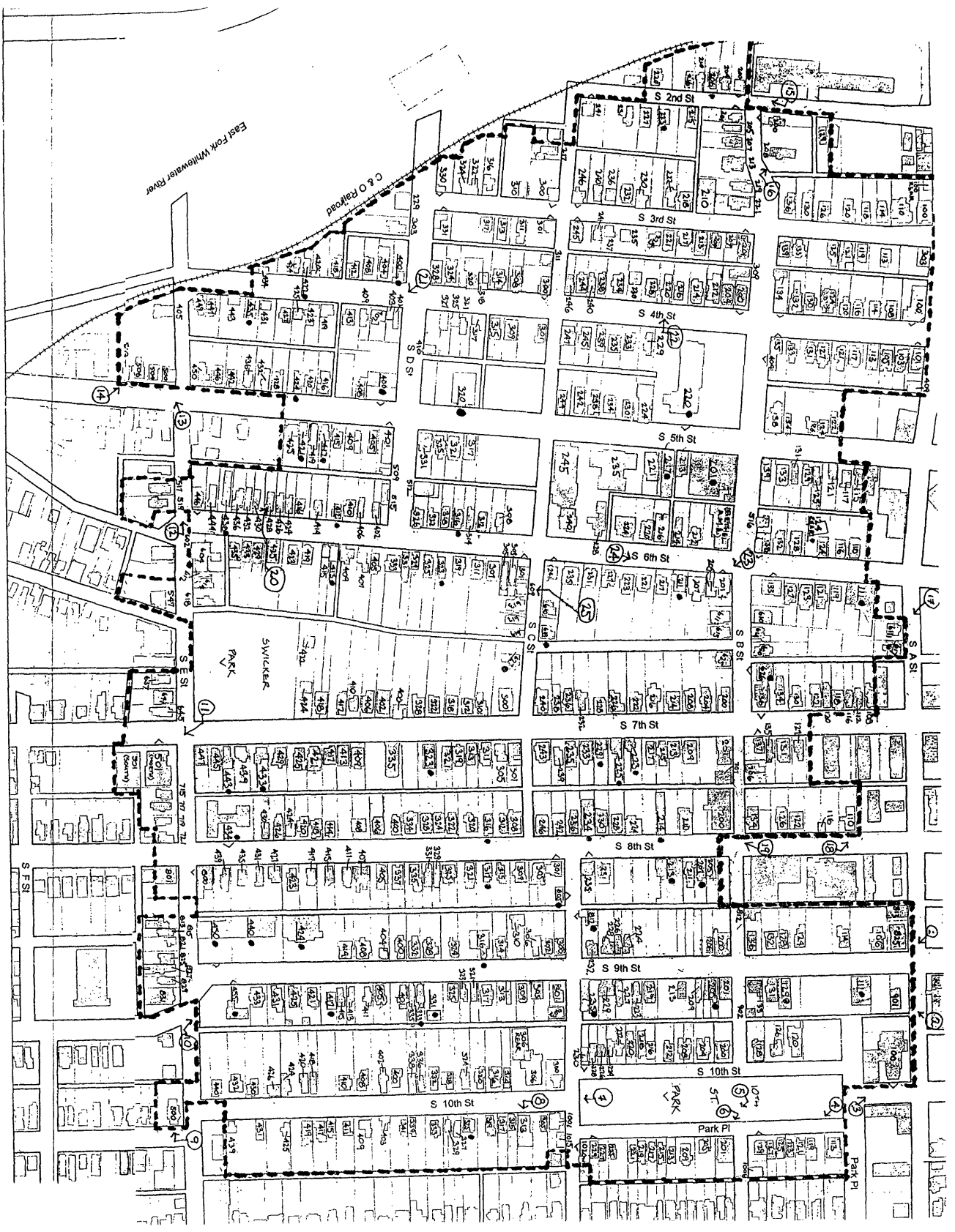
The boundaries shown in the accompanying site map enclose roughly the same area delineated by the original nomination of the Old Richmond Historic District (1973). The present, updated boundaries are drawn chiefly along parcel property lines rather than along rights-of-way in order to include all resources that maintain historic integrity and are historically associated with the Old Richmond neighborhood. The present boundaries include several parcels south of South E Street, and they exclude several parcels along the former south, west, and north boundaries that have undergone redevelopment as commercial. The east boundary of the Old Richmond District is determined by the line demarcating the later-developed Richmond Southside survey area.¹

¹Mapped in Suzanne Fischer and Jennifer Sandy, Survey Coordinators, Wayne County Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (privately printed by Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Indianapolis, 2001), 105.

OLD RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT AMENDMENT Richmond (Wayne City), Indiana



- KEY**
- district boundary
 - contributing building
 - non-contributing
 - ⊙ photo position



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Photographs

Name of property: Old Richmond Historic District
County and State: Wayne, Indiana

Name of photographer: Eliza Steelwater
Date of photographs: September 19, 2002
Location of negatives: Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 W Washington St, W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204

NR#	VIEWS (N=25)	ROLL&NEG
1	View southeast, streetscape 900 block of South A St from South 9th St	OR1-4
2	View southwest, main facade of 901 South A St	OR1-7
3	View northwest, east facade, 100 S 10th St	OR1-9
4	View southeast, streetscape (L to R) east side 100 block S 10th, 10th St Park	OR1-11
5	View southeast, pedestrian pathway of molded glazed brick in 10th St Park	OR1-15
6	View southeast, 201 S 10th St	OR1-14
7	View south, streetscape south end of 10th St Park, 1000 and 900 blocks South C St at S 10th	OR1-19
8	View east, Grace C. M. E. Church, 313 S 10th St	OR1-22
9	View west, 500 S 10th St	OR1-28
10	View northwest, streetscape of 900 block South E St, north side	OR1-30
11	View southeast, St. John's Lutheran Church, 501 S 7th St	OR1-35
12	View southwest, streetscape of 500 block South E St from S 6th	OR2-4
13	View west, streetscape of South E St between 500 and 400 blocks S 5th St, 500 South E at center left	OR2-7
14	View northwest, streetscape of west side, 500 block S 5th St	OR2-6
15	View southwest, streetscape of 100 and 200 blocks S 2nd at South B St	OR2-16
16	View northwest, 206 B St	OR2-18

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NR#	VIEWS (N=25)	ROLL&NEG
17	View southwest, streetscape of South A St centered on 611 South A	OR2-21
18	View northwest, 110 S 8th St	OR2-30
19	View southwest, streetscape of 100 and 200 blocks of S 8th St at South B St	OR2-31
20	View northwest, west side of 400 block S 6th St, 428 S 6th at center	OR2-1
21	View southeast, 401 and 403 S 4th St	OR2-11
22	View west, 228 S 4th St	OR2-15
23	View southeast, streetscape 700 block South B St; 201 S 7th St in R foreground	OR2-24
24	View northeast, streetscape of east side, 200 block of S 6th St; 233 at center of photo	OR2-27
25	View south, 609 South C St	OR2-28